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**Address**



OF THE

**Dewan of Mysore**

TO THE

**Dasara Representative Assembly**

*30th SEPTEMBER 1914*

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**PART II**

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MYSORE

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### PART II.

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**ADDRESS**  
OF THE  
**DEWAN OF MYSORE**  
TO THE  
**DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY**  
**30th SEPTEMBER 1914.**

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**PART II.**

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In Part I of the Address, I have described the work- *Introduction.*  
ing of the principal departments of Government and the  
more important administrative measures which received  
consideration during the past year, or which are receiving  
attention at the present time. The less important details  
under the same heads will be referred to in this, the  
second part of the Address.

**Financial Department.**

2. The separate major heads "Profit or loss" in *Changes in the form*  
the budget both on the receipt and expenditure sides *and scope of the*  
were done away with by amalgamation with the head *budget.*  
"Interest" as the transactions recorded under both are  
essentially of a similar nature. Owing to the recent ex-  
pansion and development of the Departments of Agricul-  
ture, Sanitation and Industries and Commerce, sepa-  
rate major heads were opened for these departments. The  
headings under Railway Accounts were also amplified.  
Another important change was the publication of the  
financial statement in two parts. The first part consisted  
of service heads from which transactions relating to  
grants under capital works were excluded and the surplus  
under service heads only was worked out. The second  
part showed the extraordinary capital outlay and the re-  
sult of the debt and deposit transactions and worked up  
from the opening to the closing cash balance.

*Account Department.*

3. It is intended to train young men in Accountancy and Banking in order that the accounts of the commercial and semi-commercial departments of the State and of the joint-stock institutions in which the State is financially interested may be audited more satisfactorily than at present. A graduate has been selected for undergoing training in Actuarial Science, preparatory to going to England.

*Municipal Account Manual.*

4. The new Municipal Account Manual referred to in my last year's Address was printed and published ; and the rules embodied therein came into force from 1st July 1914. A Kannada translation of certain simple Account Rules pertaining to the minor Municipalities has also been published.

*Inspection of the Public Works Divisional Offices and other Civil Offices.*

5. All the Public Works Divisional Offices and Maramat and other Civil Offices were inspected during the year. The offices of direction were inspected for the first time. The audit of accounts of Stores and of Tools and Plant not having been quite satisfactory, Government have sanctioned with effect from the beginning of 1914-15 certain arrangements calculated to make it more efficient. All the Railway Construction Divisions were inspected and detailed instructions for maintenance of accounts in Divisional Offices were drawn up.

*Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bangalore.*

6. As a result of the financial arrangements arrived at during the previous year with this company, the mills have worked satisfactorily and during the year ended 28th February 1913, the company was able to declare for the first time for some years past a dividend of 6 per cent.

*State Life Insurance.*

7. During the year 1913-14, 933 proposals were accepted, 101 were rejected and 185 were left pending. Of the 933 policies issued, 2 were cancelled before completion and the remaining 931 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 5,58,317 for a monthly premium of Rs. 2,098-8-0.

*Village Savings Banks and Extension of State Life Insurance to the General Public.*

8. A scheme prepared by Dewan Bahadur Mr. J. S. Chakravarti, Comptroller, for the introduction of Village Savings Banks in the State and for the extension of the State Life Insurance to the public, was considered by the Industries and Commerce Committee and is now before Government.

*Local Audit.*

9. The accounts of all the District and Municipal Boards in the State up to the end of 1912-13 were locally audited. A few special audits were undertaken under the orders of Government resulting in the discovery of certain irregularities. A scheme for the extension of

Local Audit to the accounts of the major Muzrai institutions is under the consideration of Government.

### Revenue Department.

10. Cattle shows were held during the year at 22 places and at four of these for the first time. Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions were held at Nandi and Harihar and a weaving demonstration was arranged at Hassan in connection with the show in that town. It is gratifying to note that functions of this kind are gradually coming to be organised and financed by private local agencies. The annual Dasara Exhibition was held at Mysore as usual. The lectures delivered on these occasions on agriculture, sanitation, cattle breeding, etc., by the officers of various departments were much appreciated by the public and people also took a keen interest in agricultural and industrial demonstrations. *Cattle Shows and Exhibitions.*

11. The number of fresh admissions into the veterinary hospitals rose from 17,831 during the previous year to 18,622 during the year under review and the total number of cases treated daily rose from 65,836 to 66,934. One thousand six hundred and fifty-six cattle were inoculated against black-quarter and 435 against anthrax. *Civil Veterinary Department.*

The work of the Civil Veterinary Department is becoming increasingly popular and there is a growing demand for veterinary hospitals in several parts of the State. The question of increasing the number of such hospitals is engaging the attention of Government. The possibility of increase will largely depend upon the extent to which local bodies are prepared to meet the cost.

12. The opening of separate shops at three places for the vend of bottled beer from the Bangalore Distillery, the extension of the provisions of the Excise Regulation so as to make them applicable to coca leaves, cocaine and allied drugs, the imposition of a duty on imported *bhang*, the reduction in the price of methylated spirits and the publication of the second volume of the Excise Manual, were among the chief events in the Excise administration of the year. The surcharge and registration fees from arrack shops in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore have been restored to the Municipalities of those cities. The Detective department which was tentatively organized for one year will be continued till the end of the calendar year 1914. *Excise.*

13. Twelve blocks with an aggregate area of 64 square miles were, during the year, notified under Section *Forests.*



17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation and eight blocks with an area of 18·5 square miles were notified as reserved lands under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation. The area settled during the year was 126 square miles and the total cost of settlement work and establishment was Rs. 8,468.

14. A saw mill has been established at Kumsi in the Shimoga District for the purpose of preparing railway sleepers and sawn timber. The outturn has not so far been quite up to expectations, but better results may be looked for hereafter as the management has been entrusted to a special officer.

About 448,000 cubic feet of timber was collected and sold departmentally, the quantity removed on licenses being 419,500 cubic feet. Thirty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-five sleepers of all gauges were supplied for the Arsikere-Mysore and Bangalore-Chikballapur Railway lines. Demarcation, fire protection, sowing and planting and the construction and repair of forest roads and buildings received attention.

The office of a separate whole-time Forest Settlement Officer was abolished at the close of the year.

*Stamps.*

15. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps rose from Rs. 9,41,434 to Rs. 10,67,691 resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,26,257 due to the economic activity noticeable in recent years. The increase occurred under all kinds of stamps. The establishment and other charges amounted to Rs. 57,720 as against Rs. 70,590 in the year previous.

*Registration.*

16. The total number of documents registered during the year 1913-14 was 109,001 as against 96,924 in 1912-13, thus showing an increase of 12,077 or 12·45 per cent. The total income of the department rose from Rs. 1,82,033 in 1912-13, to Rs. 2,08,335 or by Rs. 26,302 and the expenditure from Rs. 85,152 to Rs. 87,781 or an increase of Rs. 2,629, due to the revision of establishment of the Registration Offices and to the allowance drawn by the Inspector General since 13th February 1914.

*Joint Stock Companies.*

17. Eleven new companies were registered during the year and one was wound up, the total number working at the close of the year being 83, or 6 more than the number at the end of the year previous. The number of documents filed and recorded was 198 and the amount of fees realised Rs. 2,004 as against 189 and Rs. 1,172 respectively, in the preceding year.

*Revenue Survey and Inam.*

18. Six Inam villages were surveyed in detail and original classification work was undertaken in respect of

698 fields comprising 2,588 acres. Besides this, a large quantity of work of a miscellaneous nature was turned out by the survey party deputed for the survey of lands in connection with the Cauvery Reservoir Works. Resurvey operations were completed in 227 villages in the taluks of Hassan, Chikmagalur, Tumkur (late Kadaba), Koppa, Tarikere, Shimoga, Hiriya and Bangalore, comprising 281,593 acres or 439.99 square miles.

Revised rates were announced in the Nagar Taluk of the Shimoga District and the late Koratagere Taluk of the Tumkur District. In the case of the former, the average dry rate remained unaffected, while the wet rate was increased by 4.8 per cent and the garden rate was reduced by 3.3 per cent. The net result for the entire tract was an increase of 4 per cent. In the Koratagere Taluk the average dry rate was increased by 16.6 per cent and the wet rate by 4.8 per cent, while the garden rate was reduced by 19 per cent. The revision resulted in a moderate increase of revenue. The new rates in both the taluks are reported to have been well received.

19. Five land inams were confirmed and thirty-four land inams (including one whole village) were resumed and struck off. Five land inams were revised. The result of these operations was the reduction of the inam revenue by Rs. 576 and a corresponding increase of Rs. 1,505 under land assessment.

### Protection.

20. The Legislative Council met four times during *Legislation*, the year and considered fifteen bills including nine which were pending from the previous year. Twelve of these were passed and the following ten have received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja and become law :—

- (1) The Mysore Motor Vehicles Bill.
- (2) The Elementary Education Bill.
- (3) The Mysore Muzrai Bill.
- (4) The Mysore Village Courts Bill.
- (5) The Mysore Excise Regulation Amendment Bill.
- (6) A Bill to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.
- (7) The Mysore Factories Bill.
- (8) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900.
- (9) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902.
- (10) The Probate and Administration Bill.

A Bill further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation of 1899 was passed during the year by Government without reference to the Legislative Council, the subject being one excluded from the cognisance of the Council under the proviso to section 12 of the Regulation of 1907.

Rules and Notifications under enactments in force were issued on subjects connected with the Prisons Act, the Opium Act, the Yelandur Jahgir Regulation, the Land Revenue Code, the Mysore Arms Regulation, the Mysore Stamp Regulation, the Mysore Forest Regulation, the Mysore Excise Regulation, the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, the Mysore Registration Regulation, the Mysore Municipal Regulation, the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, the Civil Procedure Code and several other Regulations.

*Judicial.*

21. The temporary Additional Sessions Court established at Mysore in March 1913 to try the case of riot committed in Kannegal, Chamarajnagar Taluk, closed its work on the 17th September of that year, on the termination of the trial.

22. The Judges of the Chief Court inspected 13 Civil and 10 Criminal Courts during the year. The District and Sessions Judges inspected 7 Civil Courts and 5 Criminal Courts, while the District Magistrates inspected 45 Criminal Courts subordinate to them.

*Police.*

23. The total cost of the Police administration including equipment and clothing, was about Rs. 9,83,620 against Rs. 9,27,670 in the previous year. A large number of cases reported in the previous years upon the B Form were cleared off during the year under notice.

The temporary staff stationed at Mugur in T. Narasipur Taluk, for maintaining order in that locality, was dispensed with during the year; the establishment at the Cauvery Reservoir Works has been strengthened and small establishments have been sanctioned for the tank works at Mavattur in Kankanhalli Taluk and Herige in Hunsur Taluk.

*Amrut Mahal.*

24. As the earlier rains were partial and the later rains completely failed, the supply of fodder, especially during the hot months of the year, was deficient. Consequently the season was not very favourable for cattle breeding. Anthrax and lung disease prevailed among some of the herds. The total collections for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 76,612 of which Rs. 61,663 came from 'sale of cattle.' The expenditure on the department was about Rs. 29,000.

25. There were 154 medical institutions in the State *Medical.* at the beginning of the year including a Local Fund Dispensary at Melkote which was opened on 1st July 1913. New dispensaries have been recently established at Humchadakatte in the Shimoga District and at Bidare in the Chikmagalur Taluk, Kadur District. The total number of patients treated was 1,598,272 against 1,438,947 in the previous year. Of these, 18,073 were in-patients and the rest out-patients.

26. During the year under review Government *Midwives and Compounders and Maternities for the Malnad.* sanctioned a scheme for the training of midwives and compounders, for service in the malnad, by offering suitable scholarships to the pupils during their training. The establishment of maternities in certain stations has also been sanctioned and plans and estimates for the same are under preparation.

27. As compared with last year, there was a noticeable increase in mortality due to small-pox and a decrease in that due to cholera. The total number of vaccinations performed was 117,380 as against 93,039 in the preceding year. Of this number, 112,543 were primary and 4,837 re-vaccinations. *Public Health.*

### Development, Moral and Material.

28. The demonstration work of the year was seriously *Department of Agriculture.* affected by unfavourable weather conditions in many parts. Cambodia cotton and another variety of cotton obtained for trial from the Madras Agricultural Department, however, did remarkably well. Demonstration work was also undertaken in connection with green manuring for paddy, single seedling transplantation of paddy, manuring of sugarcane, etc. The use of threshing machine run by oil engine was demonstrated in five places and it was shown that the machine would thresh about two khandies of ragi per hour at a cost of less than 8 annas a khandy. It is proposed in the coming season to have about half a dozen such machines in stock to let out for hire. Improvements in the manufacture of jaggery were demonstrated in eight different localities, and at Kibbanhalli the work was extended to over three months.

The sale of improved implements, specially ploughs, more than doubled during the year and the department had difficulty in meeting the demands. Ploughs and spare parts are now being stocked with a number of Co-operative Societies and Agricultural Associations and it is hoped to utilise these agencies to a constantly

increasing extent in spreading the use of improved implements.

Some interesting results were obtained from experiments made at the Hebbal Farm in connection with the cultivation of dry crops, such as ragi. In the distribution of manure and of groundnut and other seeds, the Farm has markedly increased its usefulness. A new feature in the working of the Farm was the loaning of farm implements to cultivators in the Hebbal village.

*Mycology and  
Entomology.*

29. The work in connection with *Koleroga* expanded very rapidly. Arrangements were made with a Bombay firm to supply chemicals in large quantities at reduced rates and depots have been established at Talaguppe, Sagar, Kallurkatte, Tirthahalli and Agumbe for the stocking of the sprayers and spare parts and chemicals. Spraying is becoming increasingly popular and it is believed that in another five years it will be generally practised throughout the infected area and that there will be a saving, to garden owners, of several lakhs of rupees annually. The spike disease of sandal and two serious diseases of coffee were also under investigation during the year.

30. The most important single item of work done in the Entomological Section was in connection with the green scale insect (*Lecanium viride*) on coffee. The whole infested area was gone over carefully with the object of finding all the centres of infestation and sprayers and spraying materials were provided with a staff to supervise the work. Extensive experiments on the life history of the pest and the best methods of combating it are under way. Efficient measures for the control of the *kamblihula* have been worked out and demonstrated in many villages. The investigation of insects attacking stored produce and of those attacking paddy is in progress.

*Department of  
Industries and  
Commerce.*

31. *Weaving.*—The Weaving Factory established in Bangalore has been doing experimental and educational work of a useful kind though the financial anticipations formed of it have not been realised. The most important part of the experimental work was the adaptation of Jacquard machines to native handlooms, in which considerable progress has been made resulting in a material reduction of the labour involved in the weaving of figured patterns in solid-bordered cloths. The pattern can be altered by simply changing the cards, which is a great convenience. The Jacquard harness has also been fitted to the fly-shuttle loom for the purpose of manufacturing flowered silk for which there is a large local

**demand.** The weaving of woollen shawls from imported yarn and of woollen *kamblies* from locally spun yarn has however so far led to no useful results.

• • Besides training advanced weavers to use Jacquard harness in the factory, demonstrations were arranged in the villages to train the country weavers in the use of the fly-shuttle slay. These demonstrations have been attended with a good deal of success and fly-shuttle slays have been introduced into 31 villages in the districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Tumkur. To help the weavers and encourage them to use the fly-shuttle slay, arrangements have been made to purchase suitable yarn on a large scale and advance it to them through the demonstrators.

32. Silk reeling was started in the filature at *Silk Reeling* Channapatna in January last and 20 boys of a Mahomedan Orphanage at the place are learning the work. Up to the end of the year, the silk from 5,450 lbs. of cocoons had been reeled. Silk throwing and twisting have also been commenced and will be developed during the current year. For the first six months the filature worked at a loss, but now that the boys have acquired a certain amount of skill, better results may be expected. The importance of the industry to the State requires much bigger efforts being made to put it on a modern footing. Plans and estimates are accordingly under preparation for the establishment of a modern silk filature in Bangalore, equipped with 100 basins and with all the finishing machinery to put silk ready for looms in the market.

33. The open pan system for boiling down the juice *Sugar-cane.* had to be abandoned as the expenditure on fuel was great. Experiments were commenced with specially constructed megasse-burning furnaces, with evaporating pans arranged in series, and gave fairly satisfactory results. But owing to the prolonged drought, the sugar-cane crop was a very poor one last year and the crushing plants were not fully worked. Even so, the revenue derived from the manufacture of jaggery was sufficient to meet current working expenses.

34. There were four Agricultural banks in the State *Agricultural Banks.* at the beginning of the year, viz., at Palhalli, Hongen-halli, Nanjangud and Chamarajnagar. Of these, the Bank at Chamarajnagar has been ordered by Government to be wound up. The Nanjangud Bank has paid the loan due to Government in full and has stopped all further work. It will be formally wound up as soon as

its members agree, at a general meeting, upon its voluntary liquidation. The other two banks have not yet discharged their debts to Government, and as soon as this is done, they will probably reconstitute themselves as co-operative societies. The year's collection amounted to Rs. 38,782-12-2 towards principal and Rs. 2,986-14-6 towards interest, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,465-6-2 still to be recovered.

The policy pursued with respect to Agricultural Banks is to wind up such of them as are doing no active work and if conditions are favourable, to start co-operative societies in their place. In accordance with this policy, 30 co-operative societies were started altogether for the benefit of people likely to be inconvenienced by the winding up of Agricultural Banks of which they were members. Of these thirty, 5 were started during 1913 14.

### Technical Departments.

#### *Public Works.*

35. Among the smaller irrigation works in progress during the year may be mentioned the construction of new tanks at Mavattur in the Kankanhalli Taluk and Herige in the Hunsur Taluk and of a feeder from the Nagaman-gala anikat to the tanks in the Tarikere valley in the Kadur District; the restoration of the Madhavamantri anikat, the Mellur tank and Manchipatna tank in the Mysore District and the Bolappanhalli tank in the Closepet Sub-Taluk; and the improvement of the Sriramdevar South Channel in the Hassan District.

#### *Buildings.*

36. The principal Civil buildings in progress during the year were the new Palace, the General Hospital and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, the Central College Chemical Laboratory, the new High School, the Mechanical Engineering School and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital at Bangalore, the Agricultural School at Hebbal, the High School at Hassan, the Maternity at Robertsonpet, the new Taluk Cutcherries at Sidlaghatta and Honnali and the new Sandalkoti at Shimoga. The Public Offices, the Government Press and the Public Works Workshop at Bangalore are being extended.

The Military buildings in hand during the year were the construction of permanent structures for the Local Service Regiment at Mysore, sheds for Transport ponies and Government carriages and huts for Barr Sepoys at Bangalore and Barr Lines at Tumkur.

#### *Communications.*

37. The construction and improvement of certain

*malnad* and forest roads in the Shimoga and Mysore Districts were in progress as also the construction of large bridges across the river Tungabhadra at Honnali in the Shimoga District and across the Bhrigu on the Hun-sur-Begur road in the Mysore District.

38. Among the miscellaneous public improvements *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.* in progress may be mentioned the construction of roads and drains in the extensions of the Bangalore City and the installation of a Jewell Filter and a subsidiary pumping plant for improving the water supply to the Mysore City.

39. Five hundred and sixty-six minor tanks were *Minor Tanks.* dealt with, of which 152 were restored before the close of the year. Out of a sum of Rs. 1,39,304 allotted for the purpose, a sum of Rs. 97,507 or 69·99 per cent was utilised. In the Tumkur and Kadur Districts almost the whole amount was worked out, while in the Kolar District, a large balance was left unspent.

40. The number of Power and Lighting Installations *Electrical.* in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore and in the Civil and Military Station increased during the year to 1,510 from 1,124 at the end of the previous year. This shows an increase of 34·34 per cent in the number of consumers.

The capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 83,064 and the total outlay to the end of June 1914 aggregated Rs. 83,94,531 excluding the cost of the Fourth Installation which is in progress. The gross earnings of the scheme amounted to Rs. 16,24,599 against Rs. 17,12,052 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 5·1 per cent which was due to shortage of water in the river during the summer months occasioned by the failure of the *mungar* rains. The working expenses of the scheme amounted to Rs. 6,73,093, including a sum of Rs. 2,91,800 set apart for depreciation and of Rs. 42,140 spent in connection with the special channels conservancy operations during the hot weather. The net profit after deducting Rs. 2,31,796 for interest charges, at 4 per cent on the total capital outlay, was Rs. 7,19,710, which represents 8·6 per cent on the total capital expenditure.

41. The report of the Committee appointed to en- *Geology and Mining.* quire into the causes of the accident at Edgar's Shaft, Mysore Mine, has been published. The conclusion arrived at was that the accident was not traceable to any negligence on the part of the employees of the Mine.

Hitherto the various Mining Companies have of their own accord introduced schemes for the benefit of



their employees, which present considerable variations in the terms and conditions imposed and in the benefits received. Government being of opinion that it would be desirable to have a uniform and well-defined system over all the Mines, invited the co-operation of the Mining Board who have sent up a comprehensive scheme for the purpose. It has been approved in its main features, and with the co-operation of the various Mines on the Field which the Board have been requested to secure, the scheme is expected to be brought into general operation shortly.

*Manganese.*

42. Manganese mining was very slack during the year and operations were carried on only on 3 blocks as against 7 in the previous year. The total quantity of ore mined was 13,944 tons and the quantity exported 5,953 tons. The royalty paid was Rs. 1,461-8-0.

*Chrome Ore.*

There has been some renewed activity in connection with this mineral and 15 licenses were current at the close of the year as against 9 during the previous year.

*Magnesite.*

Six licenses were current for magnesite (and chrome) against 5 in the previous year. On some of these blocks a good deal of work has been done by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, and 2,112 tons of magnesite are reported to have been excavated.

*Iron Ore.*

Six prospecting licenses and one exploring license in the Bababudan Hills were current up to the end of June 1914. A certain amount of exploratory and examination work has been done, but none of the deposits has been opened up. An extended inspection of the ground was made during the year and some large samples have been taken by the department for further practical investigation.

*Clays.*

43. A number of clay samples from deposits which had been located during the course of survey work were obtained and prepared for examination. Several which appeared to be suitable for the manufacture of bricks and tiles were tested at the City Brick and Tile Works. Some of them are reported to have given good results. Some large samples of altered granitic materials containing kaolin were obtained and washed for the purpose of separating the kaolin. The washed kaolin and a large number of samples of other clays were forwarded through the Industries and Commerce Committee of the Economic Conference to Bombay and Calcutta for expert opinion and test. A report on several of these has been received from Bombay and it appears to indicate that it may be possible to

use the kaolin for certain varieties of porcelain, provided the necessary skilled labour can be obtained. Further investigations are being made.

44. Experimental boring operations were as usual *Water Supply*. continued during the year, and several bore holes were put down at the request of municipalities and private persons. At the close of the year, the boring operator who was till then working under the Geological Department, was, with the plant, transferred to the Public Works Department.

### **Local Self-Government.**

45. During the year 1913-14, Municipal Councils *Municipal*. were constituted for the first time in the towns of Birur and Yedahalli. Mr. C. B. Gopala Rao was appointed non-official Vice-President of the Kolar Municipality and Messrs. C. Vasudeva Rao, K. Venkataswamy Iyer and C. Narayanaswamy Chetty were appointed non-official Vice-Presidents of the Chikmagalur, Nanjangud and Chikballapur Municipalities, respectively.

The City Municipal Council of Bangalore aided financially and otherwise the formation of a Co-operative Society for relieving the indebtedness of the scavengers employed in its conservancy department. This is noted here as an example worthy of imitation of the growing solicitude on the part of local bodies for the welfare of their employees.

46. During the year under review, Mr. T. G. *Mysore City Improvement Trust Board*. Lakshmana Rao, Chairman of the Board and President of the Mysore City Municipal Council, was deputed for a short period to study drainage and other municipal questions in Bombay, Baroda, Poona and Ahmedabad.

### **Miscellaneous Departments.**

47. A hundred and one buildings connected with *Muzrai*. the Muzrai institutions were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 50,979, of which Rs. 41,979 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and contributions from the devotees interested, the balance of Rs. 9,000 being contributed by the State. A sum of Rs. 23,600 was invested during the year by private individuals at the favourable rate of 4 per cent allowed for such deposits, bringing the total amount of the deposits to Rs. 2,73,200.

48. The receipts from the sale of the Government *Government Press*. Gazette during the year amounted to Rs. 2,839 against

Rs. 2,457, with 831 subscribers against 644 in the previous year. The expenditure on the establishment of the Branch Press was Rs. 6,049 as against Rs. 4,827 during the previous year.

*Stationery.*

49. The total cost of the stationery issued during the year including paper and binding materials used in the Press, amounted to Rs. 1,33,177 against Rs. 1,12,603 during the previous year.

*Government Gardens*

50. In addition to the regular summer and winter Flower Shows in the Lal-Bagh, a special Mango Show was held under the auspices of the Horticultural Society. The work in the extension of the Cubbon Park was pushed forward and the garden surrounding the Sheshadri Memorial Hall completed before the Viceregal visit. His Excellency the Viceroy unveiled the statue of Sir Sheshadri Iyer erected in this part of the garden. The laying out of the various Mysore Palace Gardens was vigorously pursued and considerable improvements to the public squares and roads in the Mysore city were designed and carried out with the assistance of the Improvement Trust Board.

A survey of the existing fruit cultivation in the State has been started including the cultivation of cocoanuts, and experiments are being conducted with a view to improve the outturn and quality of the crop and to increase *copra* manufacture.

Many plants of economic value including several species of oil palms, ivory palms, West Indian sandalwood, Australian Eucalyptus and East African timber trees were introduced during the year; and plants introduced in former years continued to receive attention.

*Archæology.*

51. A resurvey of parts of the Malur and Chikballapur taluks resulted in the discovery of nearly 200 new records. A few temples of archæological interest were inspected and photographed. The number of new records copied during the year was 243. Among the discoveries of the year, three copper plate inscriptions unearthed while sinking a well at Nandi, and another found in the possession of a Mahomedan woman at Chikballapur, are of considerable historic interest.

*Ethnographic Survey.*

52. Accounts of four castes of people, namely, Telugu Banajigas, Ganigas, Kunchigas and Devangas, were issued during the year, the total number of such issues up to date being 34. About a dozen more accounts are in various stages of progress.

53. The Observatories at Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug maintained correct records of observations. The number of rain gauge stations in the State on the 30th June 1914 was 223, and of these, 181 or 81 per cent were inspected during the official year as against 83 per cent in the year previous. *Meteorology.*

54. During the year, there were additions in all sections, both by purchase and presentation. These included a very valuable and interesting collection of mammals received from the Bombay Natural History Society, being part of the specimens obtained by the Survey of Indian mammals. A descriptive catalogue of the collections is being compiled. *Government Museum.*

The Art Sale Room that had been opened in the Museum in 1893 was abolished during the year and the articles were transferred to the newly opened Mysore Arts and Crafts Institute Sales Depot.

The Museum was visited by 477,309 persons.

M. VISVESVARAYA,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*













